



Sen. Walter Mondale (D-Minn.) attacks the Ford Administration's defense budget and calls for tax cuts and greater spending for social services. (photo by Martha Howison)

Mondale Raps Ford's Handling Of Economy

by Mark Brodsky
Hatchet Staff Writer

Senator Walter Mondale (D-Minn.) attacked President Ford's proposed budget and called for larger appropriations in the areas of education and social services in a speech here Tuesday night.

Speaking before approximately 100 students in Building C, Mondale said, "I don't believe the President's proposed budget is a plan for recovery. It's a plan for extended recession." Mondale said most of the burdens of such a budget would be placed on the poor, old and disabled.

Earlier this year, Mondale announced his intention to run for the Democratic Presidential nomination, but later decided to withdraw from the race. He joked about the decision, saying, "I spent almost a whole year running for President. It was a great experience. At

the end of that time, I got a 1.5 per cent rating in the Gallup Poll, just about three per cent behind 'don't know.' I challenged him to debate, he refused, and I got out."

Mondale admitted that the economy was a dull topic for a speech, but, "as dull as it is, there is nothing more important that we do than how we handle the budget. Behind the dull issue, it's really here that the Americans decide through their Congress what direction they will take."

Mondale said the main problem with the economy is not the deficit, claiming that the country could tolerate one of up to \$75-billion. President Ford's budgetary proposals for 1976 call for a federal deficit of about \$52 billion.

The most important problem, the Senator said, is the increasing unemployment rate in the nation. "It is clear that there is room for moderate expansion in the budget deficit," he said. He also supported the recent tax cut bill, saying, "I personally think the size of the tax cut is on the lower end of what we should have spent."

Mondale attacked the Ford Administration's request for increased defense spending and accused Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger of wanting to spend too much

(see MONDALE, p. 3)

HATCHET

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THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

Thursday, April 10, 1975

Elliott Sees Problems For Private Colleges

by Richard Hogeboom
Hatchet Staff Writer

GW President Lloyd H. Elliott said during a press conference Monday that because of a "lack of public confidence" in higher education, the number of private colleges is declining.

Elliott said there has been a "deterioration of respect of the general public in higher education that has fallen over into the private sector," while at the same time philanthropic support for higher education has remained the same for the past two years. Elliott pointed out that with inflation, this means the real spending power of many private institutions has decreased.

The press conference, held in the Center Theatre, was given by the presidents of seven private Washington colleges.

Dr. Clarence C. Walton, president of Catholic University, said he believes that "private higher education is being edged towards an ice age," and added, "we must persuade public leaders and foundations that

private education offers something special."

American University president George H. Williams asked rhetorically, "Why are colleges expected to be relieved of inflation? Rising tuitions are related closely to rising costs of living." Williams cited the increase in tuition payments as the major problem facing higher education today.

Williams suggested there are only two ways of dealing with the effects of inflation on higher education. "Firstly, an infusion of public funds [into higher education] or secondly, an infusion of large amounts of money from the private sector," he said. Elliott followed up, adding that "private institutions must be better managed."

President Wendell T. Russell of Federal City Teachers College and D.C. Teachers College, which are in the process of merging, said there is a considerable need for increased financial aid to black Americans and other minority students. He pointed out that

(see CONFERENCE, p. 2)



Presidents of seven Washington area universities discuss the worsening financial problems of public and private colleges during an

annual press conference. (photo by Martha Howison)

Apply To Harvard Law— And Then Be Realistic

by Chris Wren
Hatchet Staff Writer

(Ed. Note: This is the first in a two part series on getting into law schools and where students go once they graduate.)

If you're going to law school, you've done it or will do it soon—taken the Law School Admission Test (LSAT), filed with the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS) and filled out applications to Harvard, Yale and then all the schools you really think you have a chance at. The letter from Harvard arrives

quickly: "After carefully considering your application, we regret..." or something to that effect, but it really doesn't matter, as a crumpled wad of computerized Harvard stationery flies toward the wastebasket.

What the hell kind of system is this that knots your stomach over something that's ultimately going to cost over \$10,000 after three more years of arduous study, poring over the United State Code and the Supreme Court Reporter? You know what you should be doing—you're supposed to be getting a job, interviewing with DuPont, or Kodak or the CIA, becoming an organization man or woman in the gray flannel suit or pantsuit.

But thinking about it rationally doesn't work. You've decided you want to be a lawyer, or at least get a law degree as a ticket to whatever you actually want to do. So you've injected you applications and \$10, \$20, and \$30 application fees into the academic equivalent of Darwin's system of species selection, the law school admissions process.

And if there's one thing an admissions office does, it's process applications. The system at any given school may be as Byzantine as a government organization chart or as simple as looking at the LSAT and the grade point average (GPA), but they ultimately yield the same result: letters of acceptance or rejection—the beginning or the end of a law career.

Washington has six American Bar Association accredited law schools—American, Antioch, Catholic, Georgetown, GW, and Howard. All place a strong emphasis on the undergraduate GPA and use the LSAT score. All have admissions committees that evaluate the applications and decide who's accepted and who's rejected.

American University represents what seems to be the objective extreme. Professor Robert Vaughn, chairman of the law school's admissions committee, said the committee does consider things besides LSAT and GPA, such as "specialization in a field as indicated by

work experience or graduate work", but these other factors "play an important role principally in cases which are either marginal or in choosing among applications who are essentially qualified."

Antioch Law School, which opened in September, 1972, has chosen a highly subjective admissions process. While Antioch utilizes the LSAT and grade point averages, subjective considerations play an equally important role.

"We're interested in both the academic facets of the candidate's career and also, almost equally, the non-academic achievements," said Sally A. Begley, director of admissions for Antioch. "When we first began to consider admissions, we checked around to determine what were available to us as indices, and the only thing we could come up with that has been tested time and time again was the LSAT."

"That wasn't suitable for our purposes," (see LAW SCHOOL, p. 5)

Ruling Overturned

The Student-Faculty Committee on Appeals ruled yesterday the Student Court had no jurisdiction in the ISS dispute. See story, page 2.



Testing the Tube

The TV set may be off now, but next year's Program Board-sponsored videotape presentations may include Stevie Wonder, Allman Brothers and Boston Pops concerts. The PB Films Committee hopes to have one or two videotape machines like this one stationed in the Center next year, playing rented tapes of concerts, comedy and fight highlights interspersed with a bulletin board of campus events and commercials from campus organizations. (photo by Martha Howison)

Ruling On ISS Resolutions Overturned by Appeals Unit

by Joye Brown
News Editor

In a 6-1 decision, the Student-Faculty Committee on Appeals ruled yesterday that the Student Court has no jurisdiction in the ISS intra-organizational conflict over the organization's executive committee's political resolutions.

The Appeals Committee also recommended to the Committee on the Judicial System that the Judicial System document be revised to include jurisdiction over "non-disciplinary" disputes such as the ISS controversy.

The opinion states that the "Judicial System Document does not give the Student Court jurisdiction over disputes between organizations and their members in non-disciplinary cases without consent. Therefore, the judgment of the Student Court is vacated for lack of jurisdiction."

The Appeals Committee dismissed the case solely on lack of jurisdictional grounds, not on the merits of the case.

In its one-page opinion, the Appeals Committee quoted from the earlier Student Court opinion that "unfortunately the judicial document is primarily addressed to disciplinary cases brought by the University against a student or organization and almost

ignores non-disciplinary cases." The document was written in 1970 and revised in 1971 at a time of great campus unrest.

In the opinion, the Appeals Committee stated that it was "imperative that such action [revision of the document] be completed during the fall semester of 1975."

ISS executive committee member Mowahid Shah said that the appeals committee's decision was "a sagacious one" and that ISS members should "bury the hatchet and accept the decision of the body and let the misguided and misinformed passions cool."

Bert Rosenheck, the ISS member who originally took the executive committee to court over the political resolution, could not be reached for comment.

Costas Alexis, an ISS member who said he will run for ISS president in the upcoming elections and an opponent of the resolutions, said the Appeals Committee's decision was wrong, and "students should have some chance to appeal to the courts."

The controversy began last semester when the ISS Executive Committee passed a three part political resolution. Rosenheck, along with other non-executive committee members challenged the action but were voted down in a general membership meeting. The matter was then taken to Student Court.

Professional Alternatives

Med School Isn't Everything

by Michelle Wesley
Hatchet Staff Writer

In 1974, GW Medical School received 8,500 applications from hopeful students. It accepted 330. Aspiring doctors who weren't accepted here or in another medical school were left with the decision of what to do instead.

The answer could be alternative study programs or career fields in medicine, according to Gordon Gray, assistant director of student-alumni career services.

"What we are not trying to do in ...career planning is to advise them (pre-med students) to have built-in alternative plans in the event that they don't get into medical school," said Gray.

Physician assistance, medical technology, laboratory work, therapy, rehabilitation, speech pathology, radiology and nursing are some of the areas now open and in demand in allied health field according to Gray.

Gray noted that allied medical fields usually require one to three years of technical training beyond college. "It depends on the program," he said.

"Pre-med students usually have high motivation and expectations, so many aren't as happy in these fields," Gray said. But the fields are still worthwhile, he stressed.

Gray noted that a PA performs many routine procedures that a

doctor does—physical examinations and medical histories, for example.

However, Dr. Michael McCauley, associate dean of allied health at GW Medical School, said pre-med students might be academically overqualified, and vocationally underqualified to become PAs "because they usually haven't had the preferred two years previous work experience in health care."

"We discourage frustrated med students from applying to PA programs," continued McCauley.

Gray said that an occupational therapist can earn \$10,200 per year upon graduation. A PA may earn \$11,000 to \$15,000 per year. An experienced PA working for a doctor in private practice may earn \$20,000 per year.

Many students rejected from medical school go on to other graduate programs in genetics, physiology, pharmacology, microbiology and bioelectronics, according to GW chemistry Prof. William Schmidt, an advisor to pre-med students.

In this manner, he noted, they can prepare themselves for another field while keeping alive plans to apply to medical school a second time.

Many rejected students having the motivation, ambition and working knowledge of a second language apply to foreign medical schools. The August 1974 issue of the *Journal of Medical Education* reported "6,000 students are currently enrolled in medical schools abroad in September, 1973."

However, Schmidt said, when these students return to the United States, "they tend to be less prepared in clinical areas of medicine than American medical students." He added that as a result it is harder for them to pass their medical boards and be licensed to practice than it is for American graduates.

McCauley said, "For every physician, there are 25 other people working in the medical field. We will increasingly see middle-level people given more responsibility, more exciting things to do in the medical field."

Elliott: Private Colleges Hurting

CONFERENCE, from p. 1

present and pending legislation before Congress makes no special provisions for minority students.

Sister Margaret Claydon, president of Trinity College, mentioned a proposal for cooperation between the public and private sectors of higher education. She suggested that "each state provide adequate funds to reduce private tuition." Under this proposal, each student attending private school would receive from his state a subsidy

equal to 50 per cent of the state funds provided to each student in state schools.

Claydon said that nationwide, private education is less costly than public education. Since private education is a "bargain," this would make such a plan desirable. She cited figures for D.C.'s public colleges showing that the cost of tuition averages \$3,800 per student, while for private colleges it is only \$2,600 per student.

Rev. Robert J. Henle, president of

Georgetown University, said he expects to "continue seeing closures of private institutions" and suggested that those colleges that "offer the same programs as public universities have no reason to exist."

Henle also discussed what he labeled "the embattled liberal arts," saying that the trend on the part of students towards acquiring specific economic skills "may become a trap."

Elliott said a liberal arts education is based on the foundation that "a person will be a better individual and have a better understanding of himself for the rest of his life."

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Rosenbergs' Son Declares Parents Innocent of Spying

by Norm Guthartz
Hatchet Staff Writer

Robert Meeropole, son of convicted and executed atomic spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, told an audience of 250 Tuesday night that his parents were purposely framed by the government, and that their conviction was part of a trend of government repression that culminated in the Watergate affair.

Meeropole, in a speech sponsored by the Political Affairs Committee of the Program Board, defended the innocence of his parents and attacked the evidence and witnesses used against them in their controversial trial in 1951.

Meeropole said the trial was the first in a long line of actions by the government to maintain for Ameri-

can citizens the image of U.S. military and economic power abroad.

The wire tapping of Martin Luther King's phone in the late 1950's, the assassination of President John Kennedy and the subsequent coverup, the Wounded Knee trial in 1974, the military coup in Chile in 1973, and the Watergate affair were all part of this trend, according to Meeropole.

Meeropole described the trial of his parents as the product of 1950's anti-Communist hysteria, with right-wing forces in the government trying to discredit liberals who urged cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Meeropole said the government's case tried to link the Rosenbergs and co-defendant Morton Sobell to Klaus Fuchs, a British physicist who confessed to giving atomic information to the Soviet Union, through key prosecution witnesses Harry Gold and David Greenglass.

Greenglass and Gold's testimony revealed their own involvement in releasing atomic bomb secrets to the Soviet Union, according to Meeropole. Greenglass was Ethel Rosenberg's brother.

Meeropole said the only drawings and plans of the bomb introduced as evidence in the trial were those Greenglass sketched from memory for the Federal Bureau of Investigation a month before the trial. Members of the Manhattan Project

the World War II effort to develop the atom bomb, got their first look at the sketches in 1967 and found them to be worthless and crude, Meeropole said.

The main line of the prosecution's cross-examination of the Rosenbergs revolved around their alleged allegiance to the Communist Party, Meeropole said.

In May, Meeropole's organization, the National Committee to Reopen the Rosenberg Case (NCRRC), will sue the government to open the files of the case, including the evidence presented at the trial, on the basis of the Freedom of Information Act, Meeropole said. He added that the FBI had refused to turn over the material to the committee on grounds of national security.

The Rutgers Law Clinic (RLC) will seek to reopen the case itself this fall, Meeropole said. He said RLC will try to prove fraud on the court and reverse the convictions and sue for the wrongful deaths of the Rosenbergs.

The final step would be to find the perpetrators of the fraud, which would be left up to the Justice Department, according to Meeropole. With the one exception, the prosecution attorneys and the judge who heard the case are currently New York State judges.

Meeropole, along with his brother, were adopted after their parents were executed.



Robert Meeropole, son of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, claims his parents were scapegoats of a government conspiracy. (photo by Martha Howison)

Service-Learning

Legal Internships Offered

by Deb Eby
Hatchet Staff Writer

Upperclassmen will have a chance to gain work experience in the fields of legal services, health care, education, and arts management next fall through the Experimental Humanities Service-Learning Program. The program combines classroom study and lectures with work experience in each of the four fields.

The aim of the program, according to Prof. Clarence C. Mondale of the experimental humanities department, is to put students in touch with professionals in the community. "The professional himself will be talking about his profession," he said, "There is almost nowhere you can go in the university to study these things."

Urban Legal Services, one of the four fields of study, will reveal to students the workings of urban legal systems through first-hand experience in D.C. area services organizations.

Students may devote from 15 to 20 hours per week to field study in organizations such as Neighborhood Legal Services, The Community Legal Clinic of the National Law Center, and the D.C. Law Students in Court. Classroom seminars include guest speakers, discussions of readings and study of individual field experiences.

Issues in American Health Care surveys the present health care system and its problems. Students may choose field placement for 12 to 20 hours per week in such health-related activities as research, patient care, and education. Two-hour weekly seminars will include discus-

sion of related readings and students' work experience. The instructor and students will plan their own course requirements for a passing grade.

A third area, Human Resource Issues in Education will explore the inter-relationship between education and society. Students will choose their 15-to-20 hour-per-week service-learning placement according to individual interests.

Possibilities for placement in public or private educational centers include international institutions, mental institutions and centers for handicapped individuals. Students will have the opportunity to work as teacher aides, tutors, and counselor

research aides. Classroom discussion will include the pros and cons of the GW educational system.

The fourth course, The Arts and Their Audiences, will focus on the need for effective communication between artists and audiences with an emphasis on arts management.

Students will learn the value of arts organization in the D.C. community through working in such establishments as the Kennedy Center, Wolf Trap Farm and the Folger Theatre Group for 15 to 20 hours each week. Students will discuss the problems of art management with arts administrators and professional arts people from the community in their weekly seminars.

Library Hours

The library will be extending hours during the exam period, beginning April 18.

April 18	8:30 am-12:00 midnight	April 28-30	8:30 am-2:00 am
April 19	9:00 am-8:00 pm	May 1	8:30 am-12:00 midnight
April 20	1:00 pm-2:00 am	May 2	8:30 am-12:00 midnight
April 21-25	8:30 am-2:00 am	May 3	9:00 am-6:00 pm
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April 27	1:00 pm-2:00 am		

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LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY

Mondale Scores Ford

MONDALE, from p. 1

money for military purposes in the face of the recession.

"When the economy is in trouble...he [Schlesinger] shows no willingness for belt-tightening at the department," he said.

A member of the newly created Senate Committee on the Budget, Mondale called for the granting of "superior power" for that committee over other Senate committees.

Mondale was loudly applauded when he said, in answer to a question, that he couldn't support Governor George Wallace if Wallace won the Democratic nomination for President in 1976. "I'm a loyal

Democrat," Mondale said, "but my skin won't stretch that far."

When asked who he considered the likely Democratic nominee in the '76 race, Mondale said, "None of the candidates have shown the ability to pull off the standing blocks. A lot will be determined when the primaries begin. Who is going to be our nominee is very much up in the air at this point."

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GW Students Have Stomach For Belly Dancing

by Jane Ann Spotts
Hatchet Staff Writer

The tuc-a-tum, tuc-a-tum of the cymbals commences and 29 veiled bodies begin undulating in a motion that seems to start at one ankle, travel up the body, and course down the other side—the "snake movement." At the instructor's command, the rapt students, backs arched, shift into an exaggerated prancing step—the "camel walk."

We are neither in Adriana's Mecca of Middle Eastern Dance nor backstage at the Club Salaam. In fact the dancing takes place in Building J at GW, where belly dancing has finally arrived.

Under the direction of the dance department's revolving ethnic dance program, the 5,000-year-old art is being taught twice weekly to graduate and undergraduate students from at least 14 majors, as well as many University employees.

There are many different motivations for taking the one-credit course. Sophomore Denise Rivera confesses to being fascinated with the art after first seeing it at the movies. "It's very exotic and sensuous," she said. Junior Kathy Gantz, who is studying social work and athletics is taking the course as exercise to increase her agility. She feels it may be of value even to a dancer. "Even in modern dance and ballet you don't have to use eight parts of your body at once," she said.

Instructor Glenna Batson, with an M.A. in Asian studies from the

University of Hawaii and a student of dance from Paris to India acknowledges all these reasons but adds some insights of her own. "There is so much fantasy involved, you can really lose yourself," she said. Batson also noted that it is an excellent way for women to exercise without building up any conspicuous muscles.

Although the sensuous aspects of the dance are obvious, it is not generally known that belly dancing has medical uses. Batson told of a psychiatrist who sent her patients to a belly dancing instructor to help release their inhibitions.

One original Middle Eastern use of the use of the art was to aid women in childbirth. The hand movements have a hypnotic, tranquilizing effect while the stomach contractions are an aid in facilitating labor. For music lovers, she also described the variety of interesting rhythms, complex music, and instruments used in belly dancing.

Batson pointed out that men can also participate in the course. In fact, she notes that one male did register in January, but was a no-show. "He probably saw that there were 29 women signed up and chickened out," she surmises.

There are also plans for offering belly dancing again in the summer and this fall, but as of now the lessons will be limited to part of a dance workshop this June.

Dr. S. Leigh Clark, coordinator of dance degree programs, cites as determining factors for future courses student interest, and availa-



GW students attending class. The class is one of GW's newest, belly dancing, and students enjoy it for the

exercise, the skills they pick up, and the performances they are asked to do for friends. (photo by Jane Spotts)

bility of an instructor of Batson's caliber. Clark calls her "super," and student opinion of her runs even higher.

With the closing of the semester, most students who evaluated the course felt the exercise has really been helpful. Kathy Gantz said that she has felt her body being stretched, and would even have lost weight, "if I hadn't eaten twice as much!" Denise Rivera said she feels greater firmness and "I fit into my pants a lot better than I ever did."

Perhaps surprisingly, many students now express a desire to dance

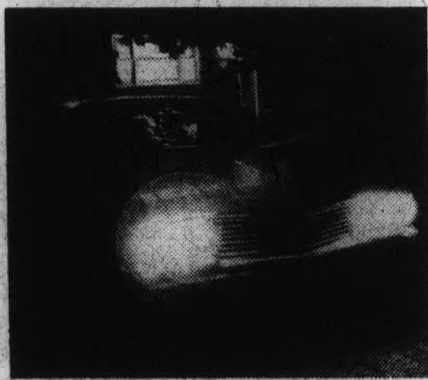
professionally, at least part-time, "if I'm good enough." As one law student put it, "Anything I do well I'll take money for."

Many students taking the course report demands for a "performance" from family and boyfriends. Anne Thomas, whose father was an enthusiast early on, called her the "best I've ever seen" after only one demonstration. More dramatic results, perhaps, were achieved by University employee, Karen Turner. As she tells it, when she performed for her husband, "he had me upstairs in five minutes."

The only discouraging words about the course, thus far, have been that the class isn't held often enough, some mild teasing from members of the opposite sex and, "My car doesn't like the cymbals."

Indeed, although artistic value abounds, and the dance requires great skill to be well executed, a prospective student must be prepared for a bit of ribbing. As a gray-haired lady registration aide was heard to remark when noting "Ethnic Dance—19 (Belly)" on a student's class card—"I hope you've got the stomach for it."

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Campus Wrap-Up

Preregistration

Preregistration for the fall, 1975, semester for undergraduates enrolled in a degree program ends at 5 p.m. today. Registration packets are available at the Registrar's Office.

Veterans Benefits

Students receiving Veterans Educational Assistance Funds and planning to attend summer sessions here should make a request for advance payment at the Veterans Assistance Section of the Registrar's Office.

Requests may be made by calling 676-7218 or visiting the Registrar's Office on the ground floor of Rice Hall, 2121 I Street, N.W.

If a veteran is planning on attending summer school at another institution, the school to be attended has to be certified to the VA by GW.

Veterans planning to transfer to another university will require VA form 1995. The forms are available at the Registrar's Office and should be filled out and handed in at the school to be attended.

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Law School—Tough Going Without The 750's

LAW SCHOOL, from p. 1

because the LSAT doesn't purport to predict anything beyond first-year performance in a traditional law school. We're not a traditional law school."

Antioch is definitely not a traditional law school. It's actually a law school and a law firm. The students both work in the law firm and go to classes for the full three-year term.

"Our students put something like 2,000 hours of client servicing in during the three years," Begley said, "and we have to be sure that the students will develop lawyering skills, that they have the potential, the sensitivity, and the capability for that."

Begley said, "The idea is to get at a method that can, in a less class and race-biased way, relate directly with the possibility of whether or not this person is going to be a good lawyer."

This probably sets Antioch apart more than anything else: the admissions process is designed to select applicants who will be good lawyers, not merely good students, the concern of LSAT scores and the concern of most law schools. LSAT scores and grade point averages can be used as reasonably reliable indicators of an academic ability that can carry over to law study, but they hardly work as evaluations of professional ability. And it puts Antioch in the difficult position of defining a "good lawyer."

Begley said that Antioch is "looking for students who can carry a full academic load and a full clinical load. They have to be

persons of maturity who have a sense of responsibility, who have very solid communications skills, who have good working habits, who are capable of taking on a lot more work than the usual law school routine, and who are willing to make the kind of commitment that is required of them for this law school."

If this sounds like the kind of student law schools say they're looking for, you're right. The difference, though, is that the subjective approach allows Antioch to evaluate such things as commitment and maturity better than a more objective approach. Unlike other law schools, Antioch encourages interviews. In fact, when each year's pool of 1,300 or so applications have been whittled down to 300 potential students, the admissions office invites each of the 300 for an interview, after which the final 145 first-year students are chosen.

The other law schools fall somewhere in between American and Antioch. Mrs. Joan Vorassi, admissions director of Catholic, said that in addition to the LSAT and GPA, Catholic's committee "looks at community activities. We look at writing skills. Some people take breaks in their education and I've seen transcripts look a lot better because they did it. We look at that. We look at the statements people send in, sometimes as long as five or six pages. We read and evaluate everything carefully."

At Georgetown, according to admissions director David W. Wilmot, the admissions staff and committee weighs such things as the kind of major and even individual

course on the transcript. "For example," Wilmot said, "there's a certain English course at Harvard that we in the business all know to be a gut course. Anyone who enrolls in that course will not get less than an A minus."

Georgetown also evaluates subjective material with some care. "We're also trying to maintain an image as a national law school," Wilmot said, "so we're not going to accept all the people from Georgetown or Brown (GU's two biggest 'feeder schools') even though they might all be able to do the work. We try to achieve some kind of cross section in the student population."

According to Professor Henry Jones, chairman of Howard's law school admissions committee, Howard "uses the LSAT, but that's simply one factor. We appraise people by the LSAT, undergraduate transcript, letters of recommendation, and autobiographical statement, and a separate statement of the interests of the individual involved."

GW's National Law Center (NLC) leans more to the objective side. Since there is no requirement for letters of recommendation, the application can go directly to the committee as soon as the admissions office receives the application form and the LSDAS report.

"Here at GW," said Bob Stanek, NLC's director of admissions, "we rely heavily on the LSAT writing ability score, grade point average, undergraduate school and undergraduate major. The few cases where a letter of recommendation has made a difference has always been from an undergraduate profes-

sor who is well-known and rates the application in terms of all the other students he's had that have gone to law school. Those are the only kinds of recommendations that count. And everything else is pretty much objective."

Stanek added, "The undergraduate transcript is the single most important factor by which they judge admissions. I've seen people with 720 and 730 truned away because their undergraduate record was bad and I've seen people in the 500's admitted because they had great records."

The greatest problem for both admissions offices and students themselves is grade inflation. Grade inflation also creates problems for applicants who have been out of school for several years before applying for law school. The admissions committees, however, attempt to adjust for this, calculating some inflation factor which would permit a comparison of old averages with more recent ones. There's no formula for this exercise, making it, too, another subjective factor in an applicant's record.

Area admissions directors agreed that there is no undergraduate major that would be unacceptable to a law school admissions office, although some are viewed more favorably than others.

Joan Vorassi of Catholic expressed her personal opinion that "economic courses are sound. People who do double majors carry some weight with me. Some people would probably say that music or fine arts aren't all that good, but even if you look at those transcripts from a good school, they've still had to have languages, philosophy, math, and so on. The problem is we don't know how many are gut courses or what the contents of the courses are."

David Wilmot at Georgetown also noted the bias against fine arts and music. "The only time an eyebrow might be raised would be with the music major, and some of my colleagues do that," he said. "There are a lot of elitists here and they kind of frown on things like that. But I just proved to them the other day that (music majors) do as well as anybody else."

Wilmot had his own recommendations. "I usually advise a person to get into English, because so much of what you do as a lawyer involves some form of writing, some form of expression, and you find a lot of people in law school don't even know how to put a sentence together in a form that somebody can understand. I think a lot of people encounter academic trouble in law school not because they don't understand the legal concept, but because they can't express it in a clear and concise manner to the reader."

He added that political science is "quite dubious in terms of preparation for law school. I was a double major in political science and economics and I don't think I benefitted any from political science in terms of law school."

So, with your \$20 or \$30 fee getting you at least a hearing, you put your faith in the wisdom of the admissions committee as the law schools to recognize you as the next Clarence Darrow or F. Lee Bailey, and you curse when a committee after seeing that Candidate Report number 0000000 only ranked in the 75th percentile of the class, informs you that the only way you'll see its law school is as a pedestrian, if you're ever in the area. Eventually, though, one school comes through for you, and you plan for the day you'll be the man or the woman with the solid gold lawsuit.

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Editorials

Med Schools Problems

This is the time of year when many seniors at GW and other universities wait and pray. Wait for an acceptance from one of America's 116 American Medical Association (AMA) accredited medical schools. It is a nervewracking experience and frequently ends in the frustrating realization that all attempts at "getting in somewhere" have failed—all the letters are rejections.

Why? Medical School admissions officers will say that the student's undergraduate grade point average, along with the Medical College Admissions Tests, significantly determine admission. However, does the student's inability to achieve a fractionally higher GPA immediately signal his inability as a future doctor? Of course not.

Academic evaluation, especially on the undergraduate level where classes are often large and professors impersonal, becomes a hit-or-miss process. Subjective evaluations by the professor, based on shaky handwriting in blue books or one or two misspellings, often means the difference between an "A" and a "B." And it is this difference which could determine how a student will rank in his class.

The growing American phenomenon known as "grade inflation" adds to the problem. Undergraduate students, feeling the competitive crunch to get into medical school, any medical school, often take courses which assure them of "A's." These courses are usually not challenging and lead to little or no academic preparation for medical school. They are "guts," but they mean good grades, and, after all, the GPA means so much. It is the student who decides to take a more difficult but intellectually stimulating course who finds himself left in the dark with a "C" while the "gut person" receives an "A."

Based on the present number of seats in medical schools, such indiscriminant academic consideration pleases few people. So often, admissions officials speak in terms of, "There were so many students who were qualified." It is a process that needs changing—not by improved admissions criteria but rather by more seats in medical schools and eventually more medical schools.

This increase would certainly mean a drastic increase in federal funding. With present medical schools facing a continuous struggle to get as much money as possible, the suggestion for more schools would certainly be met with strong opposition. The AMA's continued reluctance to grant any more accreditation to schools places an additional knot in the proposal. But despite all the drawbacks, the time has come for educators and legislators alike to come to grips with a growing problem in America—a shortage of doctors.

It is uncertain how many capable young people are lost to the profession because of the medical school scramble, but it is clear that the number is large.

Mark A. Shiffrin

About Campus Politicians

The making of the campus politician is remarkably like the making of the real-world politician; he is generally a slippery character, a somewhat intangible concoction of altruistic rhetoric prompted by the pragmatic and egotistical drive for self-satisfaction, a drive prompted by anything but altruism.

Throughout my time in school I have been told that I am in the great training ground for the real world. High school politics was, as college politics is now, an interesting blend of real-world politics and unadulterated immaturity, although at times I have been unable to tell the difference between the political play of allegedly enlightened adults and their children.

This is, no doubt, due to the fact that there is so little difference between any of the great political bastions of immaturity. The difference, if any truly exists, is confined only to scale.

Student politics is preliminary to all *genre* of adult politics. It is a realistic training ground for the adult world of political action, with motivational factors and issues merely scaled down to a point of supreme stupidity and triviality.

The pattern of gross personal misrepresentation by man "student leaders" in order to amass the perquisites of non-power and achieve whatever dubious selfish goals which they may have in mind repeats itself at all levels of student government, as it all too often does in "real" government as well.

The campus politician is essentially a child of his ambitions. High school student council membership spells "good college;" college activism could be a ticket for anything from fame and fortune in the '60's to a good law school in the '70's.

Campus politics—much like real-world politics—is an opportunity for the expedient to "get ahead." It is often a chance for one to pave the long road to his own niche of power through the use of others. It is expediency in the name of altruism, usurpation of trust in the name of charitable service. It is the logical result of the overpowering desire for self-satisfaction seen when one demands that he be satisfied regardless of the interests of others.

Unfortunate though these facts may be, a total ancient-Grecian-style democracy is unwieldy, unwise and impossible—i.e., every little boy can't in fact

become President. Instead, we create democratic republics in which a certain limited number of citizens emerge as the leaders of the masses. To become a leader requires a degree of assertiveness, a strong ego, and a myriad of lesser and not necessarily endearing qualities. But these qualities are sadly inherent to the drive for leadership and power in any sphere, from high school student government to GW student government to national government. Without them, the residue is a land of Indians without chiefs.

Nevertheless, these negative qualities have a profound negative impact on the quality of government, and, as the question of a new and expanded student government is debated at this University, a matter not to be overlooked is the quality of the leadership which would be attracted to such a government.

Were a large student government imperative to GW, which the past several years of abstinence have proven adequately that it is not, the negative consequences of student governmental leadership might be outweighed by the positive aspects of student government. But the positive aspects have yet to be revealed to those of us not at the constitutional convention, those of us who sit back and never hear why we need a new student government at all, but only that some of our "dedicated" colleagues are trying to create one.

Before we seriously devote ourselves as a university to the task of developing a student government—which some of our self-ordained student leaders have set their minds to with great relish—we must first decide whether or not such a student government is indeed worthwhile. I am inclined to think it is not.

So far, it has yet to be proven to me that a new student government will have any great benefit, aside from offering ego inflation to those of our number who least need it. It has yet to be proven to me that student government will do anything more for GW than provide another senseless and unsubstantial badge for student government egomaniacs to add to senseless and unsubstantial resumes in their quest to achieve the personal success and status to which they aspire.

I was brought up to believe that government ought to exist for a purpose—serving the commonweal. If the purpose doesn't exist, then I submit that we ought to forget about an expanded student government until such time as it does.

Steven Seibert & T. James Ranney

America's Responsibilities

Responsibility was once a word that carried meaning; independence, self-reliance, and an obligation to stand by one's word. It became the philosophic foundation of this nation's growth and the practical reason for its success. In a democratic system, responsibility becomes the basis for decision-making, a cause-and-effect relationship slowly vanishing as an American standard.

In U.S. policy, we find a phenomenal lack of decisive action regarding the many problems endangering our very existence. The need for a definite stance to guide our national decisions is crucial for the stable future of this country.

Our economic system is based on capitalistic theory, and yet we not only allow poorly implemented social programs to control our budget, but also to take priority over our obligation to the individual worker. Although we all recognize the need for certain social programs, our primary choice and allegiance must lie within the capitalist system, unless the American public truly desires a socialist state. Either way, a choice must be made; a clear and definitive decision to guide our economic future.

And in how many other issues does this national characteristic of indecisiveness threaten to infect domestic policy with a cancerous apathy? While some see busing as an educational necessity, others view it as contrary to individual rights, the latter group being large enough to hinder busing's implementation. So the Supreme Court's ruling often is unenforced, lending a dangerous lack of credibility to the Court. The supreme law of the land must either be adhered to or must be changed, but the public's unclear attitude toward this crucial issue is inexcusable.

The ramifications of the energy crisis need no introduction and, in this case, the people must again make a choice. Our alternatives are these; 1) to substantially cut consumption, 2) to find new energy sources, or 3) to pay homage to the oil-rich Arab nations. To date, we have vacillated among the three with an absurd emphasis on the third. Unquestionably, this indecision has led to a monetary crisis, and jeopardizes our position as a stable world power. It has also become a substantial cause of the nebulous state of our current foreign policy.

Although the outstanding abilities of Dr. Kissinger can hardly go unpraised, our need for a continuous and consistent foreign policy cannot be overemphasized. Nations must know how the U.S. will react to a given situation. They must know how much we will tolerate and how far we will strive for what we believe in. While the heart of most foreign policy decisions is within the executive branch, the American people are ultimately responsible for our international position, its validity and its rationality. No successful war can be fought, no meaningful economic restrictions can be placed and no viable international stand can be taken without the support of the public.

Our ineffective military measures in Southeast Asia cost 55,000 lives, unparalleled global condemnation and near internal disaster at home. From this we have gained only the promise that our 20-year involvement will tarnish our future diplomatic relations. The question in Vietnam is simple: Should we defend this (see RESPONSIBILITIES, p. 7)

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Letters to the Editor

The Ungrateful Foreigners

As an America citizen I cannot sit idly by and read of the GW International Students' Society executive committee praising the North Vietnamese, the Castro Cubans and an African (Eritrean) revolution without wondering at their unbelievable nerve and ingratitude. I can only feel sorry for the ISS members who must endure more "reaffirmation of a previous stance" and more "responsible organization" by the ISS executive committee.

I can see nothing victorious for anyone in the Indo-China blood-bath. ISS executive committee: do you want to see heroism? Watch our pilots save all those innocent South Vietnamese children from senseless destruction. Would any other nation

in the world have spent billions of dollars to keep those people from becoming Communist statistics? Would any other nation in the world give up more than 50,000 sons for their cherished ideals?

My brothers died over there! Many more Americans suffered because the money they needed for food, clothing, education, public transportation, pollution control, etc. was helping the South Vietnamese defend themselves. And you have the nerve to take an opposite stand!

You have the freedom of speech and can say what you want, as long as you're in our country. No one will even try to take that from you. When you "make the University community more aware of the world's problems" and "take a stand on these problems" we listen, but I have to hold my stomach and cover my mouth to hold back my

opinion of your "attempt to make the ISS more viable, more well-rounded."

How many of you have a free ride while I have to pay \$5000 per year for the privilege of attending this University? It would make me sick to know.

Enjoy America while you can. Speak freely and know what it is to be unafraid of your words. Tell us about proud revolutions and over-run nations in glorious words of "victorious effort" and "unify the country" (Vietnam). Then try to take your political science books home to your American-funded nations on American jets.

To those international students who were not involved in this unbelievable political stand and to those who actively objected, you need not apologize for your peers. Once they have learned how to use freedom, they will learn not to abuse it.

Richard L. Decof

Suggestions To The Editor

Just a few suggestions on editorial policies for the *Hatchet*.

1. Give equal space, placement, and type face for reply to any organization or person forcefully

criticized, labeled, or embarrassed by the *Hatchet* editorial staff.

2. Respect the right to family privacy of organizations with internal clashes. Executive sessions protect the accused as well as the accuser from slander and libel.

3. Realize that an organization is only a group of individuals with one common goal. Personalities and idiosyncracies should generally be ignored unless they overwhelmingly influence this goal.

4. Retain the *Hatchet's* self-respect by restraining impulsive biases.

Maria Van Egmond

Constitutional Convention Delegate
Journalism Major '77

The U.S. Obligation

RESPONSIBILITIES, from p. 6
land? If so, then let us defend it with the dedication worthy of such a cause.

The problem is that we have lacked the long-term vision to lay foundations for future action. We have replaced action with reaction, and are consequently forced, more often than not, to deal with *fait accompli* situations. American initiative has been buried by indecision, lack of pride, and the absence of confidence. We are therefore inefficient, uncertain of our role in the international arena, and unwilling to confront head-on the problems which need swift and

immediate attention.

The act of making a decision cannot be separated from reason, and reason cannot be separated from responsibility. Each individual must shoulder his share of responsibility for a democratic state to function properly. The American people have made a habit of shrugging their obligation and have therefore jeopardized the future and freedom of this country. Consequently, the responsibility lies with this generation, and thus the question becomes: do we accept this responsibility, or is the American dream to be found sleeping in the classroom?

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Geography Lots More Than Just A Bunch Of Mountains

Composed of studies covering vast populations on a grand, impersonal scale, geography might lack the human essence to some. However, the geography department, with its three full-time professors in close contact with their students, makes every attempt to keep the 'impersonal science' personal.

"One of the things we focus on, fundamentally, is human geography rather than physical geography," according to Prof. John Lowe. He noted that geographers try to find out what impact events will have relative to a certain location and how certain patterns of civilization occur and reoccur, all relating back to people involved.

More specifically, Lowe claimed that the goals of geography lie in attacking population problems by preventative methods rather than mere description.

Lowe added, "We also want to convey to students the implicit and explicit purposes behind spatial organization, or the way things are laid out." He pointed out that this all relates to man himself in that

spatial organization involves the organization of homes, cities, transportation systems and political activities.

By studying these human patterns, "geography is unique in what it contributes," Lowe said.

As for the offerings of geography at GW, senior Janet Barboza, a geography major, claimed the courses are enhanced because the department is "more personalized" and small. "You know what to expect," Barboza claimed.

Student Mary Russell said geography requires the proper "tool courses" like statistics and computer programming in order to be practical. "We do a lot of programming where I work," she said.

Barboza is now president of the recently-revived Geography Club and, as club vice president Russell noted, "We expect to increase like magic."

"We want to find more about geography and have people already

working in the field relate information about jobs," Barboza said.

However, Lowe said there is no demand for geography majors in the job market now. "It's not a professional degree," Lowe said, adding that it still gives insights and a sense of perspective to the world's problems.

Nevertheless, both Barboza and Russell noted that geographers can find work in the several fields involving mapping.

Russell added that the Geography Club plans to set up luncheons and lectures that would increase the availability of job information for geography majors.

More importantly, according to Lowe, the Geography Club establishes a personal contact between the students and provides for an exchange of information for those who have "interests in what to do when you walk out of this place with a parchment under an arm."

BULLETIN BOARD

A Pre-Law Society meeting will be held on Thursday April 10 at 7:30 pm in Room 407 of the Marvin Center. The election of new officers will take place at this meeting.

The Dept of Music presents Norma Gilpin, mezzo-soprano, in a recital on Sun, April 13, at 3:00 P.M. in the Marvin Theatre. The concert is a senior recital in fulfillment of the requirements for a BA in Applied Music.

The AMERICAN STUDIES dept. is holding its last coffee hour of the semester on Tuesday, April 15 from

3-5 in the American Studies bldg., 2108 G St. All majors and prospective majors are invited.

Pi Sigma Alpha Members: There will be a brief but important business meeting for officer elections and receipt of certificates on Wed. April 16 at 8 pm in Center Room 418.

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ARTS & ENTERTAINMENT

Janis: The Performer On Stage

by Walter Winnick
Arts Editor

"Janis lives like a flame in the wind—always at her most intense. But she was a human being. Given a gentler time, she might have lived more years. But then she also might have burned less brightly, less intensely."

Janis, a film documentary of the late Janis Joplin, is a front-door glimpse of one of the greatest blues-rock vocalists that ever lived. While the film does not present a story of Joplin's life, it is a compelling view of Joplin doing what she did best—perform live on stage, in concert.

The film's main objective is to pay tribute to Joplin as the exceptional performer she was; the film purposely avoids the subject of her death and the elements that led to her demise.

Admirers of the late Joplin's music will be pleased with the approach that was used by editors Howard Alk and Seaton Findlay. The film fills the void for those people who enjoyed her music but never had the opportunity to see her in concert; for those people that never liked Joplin, this film will do little to change those opinions nor will it provide much excitement or enjoyment.

"Janis didn't simply sing a song: she ravaged it, tore it to shreds."

exploded it, and yet, at the right moment, she could be incredibly gentle—caressing each word with tenderness and understanding."

Janis Joplin was a failure most of her short life. When she finally made it to the top, she gave all she had to remain there. Her performances have never been surpassed in intensity, ferocity, or sincerity—*Janis* is simply documentary proof of that. Her albums, on Columbia Records, will also stand as recorded evidence. The great majority of the footage from *Janis* consists of clips from performances she gave between 1968-1970: Monterey (1967), Woodstock (1969), Calgary (1970), and Toronto (1970) are the most famous concerts shown. Unfortunately, the editors chose only one cut, "Ball and Chain," from the Monterey Pop Festival; by most accounting, Joplin's entire Monterey performances was her most memorable.

"A tough, earthy, exterior hid a vulnerable, sensitive ego with both fighting and interacting all the time."

Sparsely interlaced between the concert footages are short excerpts from various interviews with Joplin, clips from a 1968 recording session, a 1970 Dick Cavett Show, and a 1970 high school reunion in her

home town of Port Arthur, Texas, are the most interesting. The interviews depict Joplin as a talkative, sincere, sarcastic, and above all, very giddy young woman. Subsequently, the clips used show one side of Joplin's personality and do not delve into her inner, usually hidden, feelings. Quite simply, *Janis* shows only the things that those people who loved her would choose to remember her by.

The complete story of Joplin's life (and death) is contained in the award-winning *Buried Alive*, by Myra Friedman. If you ever liked anything by Joplin, read the book and then see *Janis*. Together they give one a complete view of one of the most compelling performers of our time.

(The quotations used were from the internotes on *Joplin: In Concert*. The notes were written by Clive Davis, former President of Columbia Records.)



Cassavettes' 'Woman' Is Good

by Martha Howison

Not only does Washington have the warm spring weather to look forward to but also the opening of John Cassavettes' new film *A Woman Under the Influence*. This latest film may well be Cassavettes' best effort. It is a terse, probing,

drama centering upon the lives of Nick and Mabel Longhetti. It was written and directed by John Cassavettes and stars Gena Rowlands and Peter Falk.

Nick and Mabel are an average middle-class couple with three children. Nick works for the city and Mabel is bored. She lives in a house she feels is not her own and lives a life that is more her husband's than her own. Mabel isn't complaining, though. She loves Nick and wants to please him, but she can't overcome her own nature. The trouble starts when the kids and Nick are gone for the day.

Warm-hearted, social-minded Mabel just can't cope with the loneliness of the empty house. She drinks too much and fantasizes too much. When she is around people, she gets so excited that she often embarrasses Nick, who is overly conscious of what his friends are thinking of him. Mabel finally steps over the thin line between fantasy and reality and is committed to a mental institution for six months.

During the period of Mabel's absence, Nick comes to realize that the things about Mabel which embarrass him are the very things for which he loves her. More importantly, he realizes that his friends love Mabel for the same reasons.

In the last scene of the movie, Mabel comes back from the hospital to find her family waiting to welcome her home. She tries very hard to act the way she believes Nick and the family want her to. It is then that Nick fully realizes why he loves Mabel. In a stirring scene, he urges Mabel to be herself, assuring her that he loves her and that in her own home she can do as she pleases.

As in his film *Husbands*, Cassavettes relies more upon interaction between his characters than upon dramatic action. His characters are well-rounded, complete figures who seem to be acting spontaneously rather than from a script.

One of the most memorable performances was that of Katherine Cassavettes, who plays Nick's mother. She plays the type of mother-in-law that is every woman's worst dream come true. She doesn't think Mabel is good enough for her son and almost delights in Mabel's commitment to the mental institution.

Gena Rowlands, as Mabel, outdoes herself. She brings crazy, zany Mabel right home to you. She stirs up feelings of warmth and compassion for a character who is a little hard to identify with. Mabel's situation is not hard to empathize with, but Mabel herself is a totally unique character. She has her own mannerisms, her own perception of the world, and her own ideas of how things should be. Only such a highly talented and accomplished actress as Gena Rowlands could make Mabel convincing.

Nick Longhetti is a character who raises many ambivalent feelings. There is the charming, attractive side of Nick that Mabel is in love with and there is the Nick that is driving Mabel over the edge. As Nick, Peter Falk is a hot-blooded, hot-tempered Italian, a role that suits Falk well. He gives a convincing performance, but certainly not the most outstanding.

A Woman Under the Influence is certainly one of the better films of this year. If you have a list of movies which are required viewing, be sure to include this one.

Arts Events Of The Month

The GW Music Department presents a recital of chamber music by Applied Music students on Sunday, April 13, at 8:00 p.m. in the Center Theatre. The concert is free.

The GW Chorus, accompanied by the GW Orchestra, will present its spring concert Thursday, April 17, at 8 p.m. in the Center Theatre. The concert is free.

The GW Music Department will present the final concert of the faculty series on Friday, April 18, at 8 p.m. in the Center Theatre. The concert is free.

Let's spend this weekend together.



In Concert Friday, 11:30 pm to 1 am, featuring Charlie Pride, Chet Atkins, Dolly Parton and Gary Stewart.

Album of the Week Saturday, midnight to 1 am, presents Bruce Springsteen's new album, "The Wild, the Innocent, and the E Street Shuffle".

Oidar Wavelength Sunday, 8 to 9 am, and Monday, 2 to 3 am, features the music of today by "Programmer #9" of the 21st Century.

King Biscuit Flower Hour Sunday, 9 to 10 pm, presents Linda Ronstadt and Barry Manilow recorded at live concerts in Berkeley, California and The Troubador in Los Angeles.

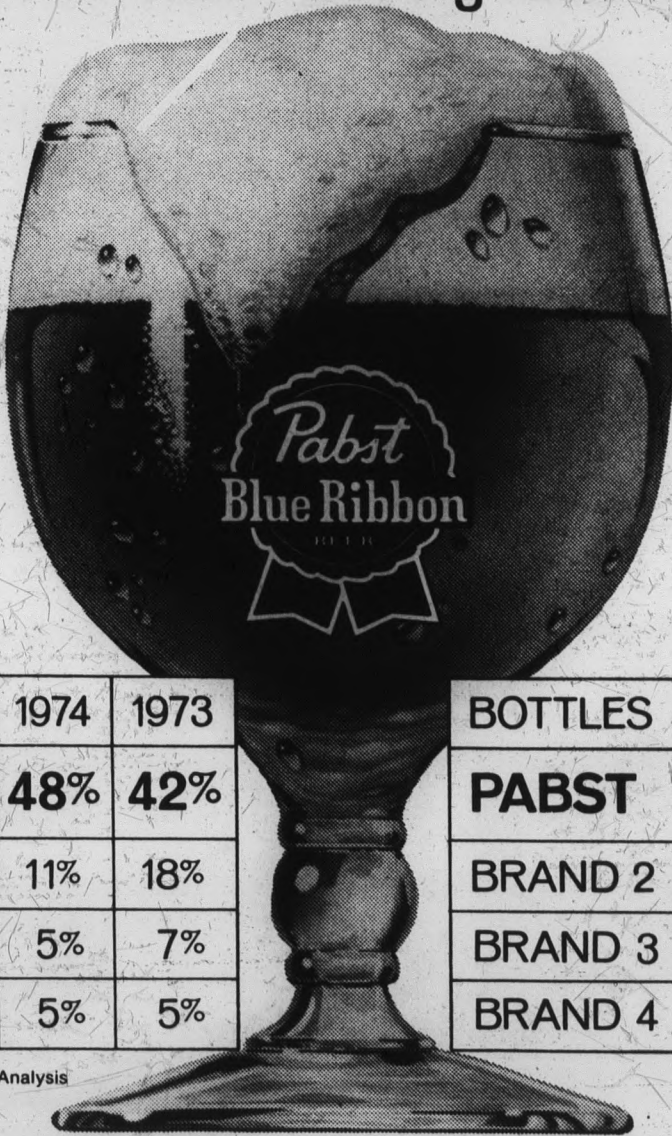
Rock Around the World Sunday, 11 pm to midnight, presents an exploration of music from abroad.

Weekdays listen to Lynn McIntosh (6-11 am), Tom Curtis (11 am-3 pm), Pete Larkin (3-7 pm), Bill O'Conner (7-12 midnight), Barry Farber (midnight-2 am) and John Lyon (2-4 am).

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BRAND 2	12%	11%	18%
BRAND 3	5%	5%	7%
BRAND 4	5%	5%	5%

BOTTLES	1975	1974	1973
PABST	46%	46%	43%
BRAND 2	10%	9%	11%
BRAND 3	8%	7%	8%
BRAND 4	6%	9%	10%

SOURCE: Milwaukee Journal Consumer Analysis

More beer is brewed in Milwaukee than any other city in the world. So to be the #1 selling beer in Milwaukee means you've got to be brewing the best beer money can buy.

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Buff Tame Towson Tigers; Sydnor Steal Wins It, 15-14

by Mark Potts
Hatchet Staff Writer

A daring theft of home plate by Mark Sydnor capped a four-run ninth-inning rally and gave GW a 15-14 win over Towson State at the Ellipse on Tuesday. The game was a wild slugfest which saw the lead change hands several times.

The Tigers took a 1-0 lead in the opening inning when Buff pitcher Pat O'Connell walked lead-off batter Ted Keeley, who went to second on a sacrifice bunt and scored when O'Connell issued two wild pitches.

GW bounced right back in their half of the inning when Kevin Bass drew a leadoff walk, and Mike Thaxton ripped a homer to deep left center field to give the Buff a 2-1 lead. Allan Johnson followed with a single, and scored in front of another homerun, also to left center, by Mark Sydnor.

The 4-1 lead didn't last long. Towson State sent 12 batters to the plate in the second inning, scoring six runs on just three hits. The Colonial pitchers helped, as O'Con-

nell, Kevin Ziegler, and Doug Cushman issued six walks and five wild pitches in the stanza.

The Buff battled back, getting a run in the fourth when Bob Shanta, who had walked, scored on George Garcia's single to right, and narrowed the score to 7-6 in the fifth on singles by Thaxton, Johnson, a walk to Sydnor, and a sacrifice fly by Steve Mitchell. But Towson's Ted Keeley provided his team with a two-run cushion when he led off the sixth inning with a homer to center, giving Towson an 8-6 lead.

In the bottom of the sixth, Towson inserted a new pitcher, Howard Singleton, and the Buff greeted him with a four-run outburst. Bass singled, Joel Oleinik was hit by a pitch, and Mike Thaxton slammed his second home run of the day to give GW a 9-8 lead. Johnson then singled, and Mark Sydnor's triple gave the Buff a two-run edge.

But Towson continued to score runs. In the top of the seventh, a single, double, triple, and a GW error gave the Tigers three runs and an 11-10 lead. Sure enough, the

Colonials came right back to tie it on a tremendous home run by Bob Shanta.

Towson State regained the lead in the eighth on a pair of singles and a misjudged fly ball that Steve Mitchell played into a triple. In the Tiger ninth, GW's pitching and defense fell apart completely as they gave up two runs on two hits, two walks, a passed ball, and two errors. The Colonials were thus down 14-11 going to their half of the ninth.

George Garcia opened up with a long double. After Bass filed out, Oleinik delivered a single to put runners on first and third. Thaxton then singled to right, scoring Garcia and moving Oleinik to third. Johnson delivered a sacrifice fly to score Oleinik, but the Buff were down to their last out and still a run behind. Sydnor managed to work out a walk, moving Thaxton to second, and Larry Cushman came up with a clutch single to score Thaxton with the tying run, Sydnor advancing to third.

Then came the big play. With Mitchell up, Cushman made a break toward second, and in the confusion Sydnor took off toward home. The peg to the plate was too late, and the run gave GW their third win of the year against six losses.

On Monday, three errors by GW shortstop George Garcia allowed Madison to score three runs and defeat the Buff, 4-3.

The Colonials go up against VPI today at the Ellipse. Game time is 2:00 p.m.



Colonial third baseman Allan Johnson is hitting well, as are his teammates. But GW's hurlers are hurting. (photo by Martha Howison)

GW Gals Gung-Ho As They Start Seasons

by Jackie Jones
Asst. News Editor

Although women's sports at GW are starting their spring season on shaky ground because of equipment and practice problems, the coaches and their teams are looking forward to one of their best seasons ever.

Women's tennis, according to men's tennis coach Ted Piercel, is stronger this year than ever before. Ken Karpinski, now in his first season as women's tennis coach, said he was very satisfied with his team and that if it weren't for practice problems the team would be even better.

The team practices twice a week both at Hains Point and at the Women's Gym on 23rd Street. "Because of the limited amount of time that the courts are available, we cannot practice as much as we would like," said Karpinski. He added that the women often play with members from the men's team in order to gain additional practice.

So far this season, the women have played only two matches, both of which Karpinski called "extremely close losses. One point either way would have won the match for us."

Karpinski said while the women don't compare with their male counterparts in strength or speed, with good strategy and consistency they could beat a strong men's team.

Women's crew coach Jerry Heffernan said women's crew is "not as strong as men's crew. A good men's team would simply wipe out a women's crew, but a good women's crew can beat a poor men's crew."

Heffernan said that in men's crew, the average race is a distance of about a mile and a quarter. In women's crew, it ranges between one-half and three quarters of a mile, although training for both men's and women's crew is equally tough.

The women's crew meets 5:45 in the morning at Harry Thompson's Boat Center on the edge of Rock Creek Parkway near Watergate. About an hour is spent in practice on the water and the rest of the time is spent running and lifting weights.

Heffernan said the most rewarding thing about crew is that it's truly a team sport. "There are no superstars. One person cannot win a race for you, it's a total team effort."

The biggest problem with women's crew, however, is equipment. "There is no budget for equipment," said Heffernan. He added that women's crew has only two practice boats, one ten years old and the other eight. "The men," said Heffernan, "only have a couple of boats but they're only four or five years old."

One of the least recognized sports for men and women at GW is gymnastics, yet it sports one of the

school's best records. According to coach Mickey Reimann, the gymnastics team recently brought home 21 first places from the All-Metropolitan College Practice Gymnastic Championship. Men and women compete in separate events, but Reimann said it's difficult to determine whether men are stronger than women or vice versa.

Only two women presently belong to the Gymnastics Club. Reimann

said that Amy Edwards, a freshman, "is super. She's definitely regional competition material." Senior Vicki Sandstone, said Reimann, "will be around as a grad student next year. She's also very good."

Reimann's only complaint is that the Gymnastics Club doesn't get enough exposure and that more members are needed. Only eight people in the club compete.

Samira Harfoush—A Winner

by Neal Elseman
Sports Editor

"She doesn't have any weaknesses. How can you expect to beat someone who has all the shots?" lamented one frustrated male student after dropping three straight games to his opponent, Samira Harfoush.

But this student, like the many who have fallen before him, should not feel so bad about losing to Samira. For she is the best woman ping-pong player in Region Four of the Association of College Unions (ACU) table tennis league. She won that distinction by defeating collegiate opponents from Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia in Region Four's annual tournament held last February in Morgantown, W. Va.

Samira now advances to the ACU International Table Tennis Tournament at the University of Wisconsin in La Crosse on April 24-26, where she will represent GW and Region Four. In that tourney, the 23-year-old grad student from Libya will face championship players from each of the other 14 ACU regions in the U.S. and foreign players from such countries as Japan.

Samira, who began playing ping-pong when she was in ninth grade, has never lost any table tennis tournament that she has entered. She has won championship tourneys in high school and in college at the University of Tripoli in Libya.

"I'm always optimistic," said Samira of her chances of doing well



GW grad student Samira Harfoush prepares for the ACU International Table Tennis Tournament in Wisconsin. (photo by Roni Susman)

in the international tourney. "I think I'm going to win, but if I don't, it will still be a good opportunity to see other places and people in the U.S."

Samira was first "discovered" and urged to compete in the Region Four Tournament by Bob Case, Center-game room manager, and Stu Caplan, a grad student here. "I was looking for a female to go and I selected Samira on her ability," said

Case. Case believes that Samira will make a good showing in the upcoming tourney. "She's going to do justice to GW," he said.

Samira admits that she did get better in ping pong by playing boys. But, "even at GW, there are no girls to play with. I'm always playing with boys," she said. "This is surprising because this is America. I'm still looking for a good girl ping pong player."

Sports Shorts

Slam Dunk became the first GW extramural basketball championship team by downing Federal City College, 71-63, on Monday night. More details in Monday's issue.

Any GW women interested in participating in the Univ. of Md. Invitational Track Meet on Saturday, April 26, please contact Mrs. Collier, 676-6282, now.

The GW intramural volleyball champs, the Computer Splkrs, will go after the Schaefer extramural championship on Friday, April 11, at 6:00. The play-offs will be held at Prince George's Community College.

The Superstar competition will be held this Sunday, but the deadline for entries is tomorrow, April 11, at 4:00 p.m. Visit the intramural office to sign up.

Big weekend for GW sports. The tennis team plays today and tomorrow at Hains Point. The baseball team plays today, and has a Saturday twinbill, both at home.

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